

Amendments to the Specification

Please amend paragraphs 0004, 0013, 0023, 0038, 0039, 0044, 0051, 0057, 0058 and 0066 as shown:

[0004] It is also expected that a varnish coating may be subjected to multiple bake cycles depending on the surface of the substrate to which it is applied to. Where the varnish is applied to an exterior surface of a substrate, it is common that a subsequent interior coating may be applied, thus requiring another bake cycle. For example, paint can “plugs” are coated both on the inside and outside. ~~If There~~ is a long sought desire, desire to prevent the varnish coating from turning yellow or becoming discolored after being subjected to multiple bake cycles.

[0013] The polyester component preferably is the reaction product of an acid component and a polyol component. Suitable acid components include aromatic or aliphatic acids (or the anhydrides of these acids). Typical acid components may be mono-functional (such as benzoic acid), ~~di-functional~~ di-functional (such as phthalic acid), or tri-functional (such as trimellitic acid), and their anhydrides. Preferred acid components useful for the polyester component of the present invention include di-functional acids and their anhydrides. Non-limiting examples of suitable difunctional acids include ortho-phthalic acid, isophthalic acid, terephthalic acid, succinic acid, adipic acid, anhydrides of these, and the like. A presently preferred difunctional acid is phthalic anhydride.

[0023] Typically, the viscosity of the alkyd resin is low enough to allow for the smooth application of the coating onto the intended substrate. Suitably, the viscosity of the alkyd resin is less than about 25 cm²/second cm²/second. Preferably, the viscosity of the alkyd resin is between about 15 and 25 cm²/second cm²/second, more preferably between about 17 and 23 cm²/second cm²/second, and most preferably between about 18 and 22 cm²/second cm²/second.

[0038] The coated substrate with the coating composition of the present invention is preferably substantially color stable. As used in the present invention “substantially color stable” means that a coated substrate does not substantially discolor or become yellow after being “rebaked.” The “rebake” process, as used herein, relates to the procedure ~~that to which~~ coated substrates are often ~~subjected to~~ subjected, wherein a coated substrate that has been previously cured or “baked,” is further subjected to a subsequent baking process or processes to dry or cure a subsequently coated substrate (e.g., a subsequent coating applied on the other major opposing side of the coated substrate). For example, a package used as an aerosol can, ~~may~~ can ~~may~~ have an outer decorative surface (coated with a coating composition of the present invention), and an inner surface that is coated with a protective coating to protect the package contents. The inner surface may be coated and baked after the outer coating has already been subjected to a curing process. Consequently, the coating of the present invention should preferably be color stable under “rebake” conditions which may be as high as 10 minutes at 205 °C.

[0039] The rebake process also accelerates the natural aging process that a coating composition typically undergoes. Coatings that are not color stable tend to discolor over time. Rebaking a cured coating at 205 °C for 10 minutes simulates the natural aging process. A measure of the change between the initial color and the final color after rebaking ~~indicate~~ indicates coatings with a potential to be color stable over prolonged periods of time.

[0044] As mentioned above, the coating composition of the present invention may be applied by a variety of methods including roll coating. Roll coating may efficiently include application of the coating composition onto a wet substrate (e.g., a substrate that has an applied layer of an unbaked ink or decorative image). Typically, roll coating is used to coat a flat substrate that is subsequently formed into a desired container. For contoured substrates, the coating composition may be applied by processes such as spraying or ~~brushing on~~ brushing.

Block Resistance

[0051] Block resistance measures the resistance of the coated substrate substrates to sticking together in a warm environment, and is aimed to simulate at simulating typical coating factory conditions during the hot summer months. The block resistance test is done on the coated substrate before forming into a container. A 5 cm X 10 cm sample is coated with an exterior coating on one side and an interior coating on the opposite side, and cured. The coated sample is then stacked with the interior side facing the exterior side, under pressure of 7.03 kgf/cm² kgf/cm² in a blocking jig, for 16 hours at 49 °C. The coating resistance is then rated by manually pulling the test samples apart. The samples were rated relative to a known good control and negative control. The rating scale used is from 0 to 10, where "0" is a completely blocked and "10" is no blocking. A rating of better than 7 is acceptable.

Process or Retort Resistance

[0057] This is measure of the test measures decomposition of the coated substrate using heat and pressure. The procedure is similar to Sterilization or Pasteurization test (above) except that the testing is accomplished by subjecting the container to heat of between about 105 and 130 °C; pressure of between about 0.7 to 1.05 kgf/cm² kgf/cm²; and for about 15 to 90 minutes. In this evaluation, the coated substrate was subjected to heat of 121 °C; pressure of 1.05 kgf/cm² kgf/cm²; and for 90 minutes. The coating is then tested for adhesion and/or blush.

SD-40 Resistance

[0058] This test measures the coatings ability of the coating to withstand exposure to solvents such as hair spray. The test is carried out by exposing a cured test sample to hair spray containing SD-40 alcohol. The hair spray is allowed to stand 1 minute on the test piece prior to exposure of 5 minutes at 65.6 °C hot water immersion. SD-40 resistance is rated for degree of blush and loss of adhesion immediately following hot water exposure.

[0066] Polyesters (Chempol 010-1782, obtainable from CCP Industries, and EPS 3083, obtainable from Engineered Polymer Solutions) and Melamine Formaldehyde (Cymel 303LF,

obtainable from Cytec Industries) were charged to a suitable mixer. Agitation was started to achieve a vortex. Epoxidized Epoxidized oil (Epoxol 9-5, obtainable from American Chemical) was added under agitation. Diethylene Diethylene Glycol Butyl Ether (Eastman DB, obtainable from Eastman Chemical), Acid Catalyst (Nacure 5925, obtainable from King Industries), and 3-Ethoxyethylpropionate (Ektapro EEP, obtainable from Eastman Chemical) were added under agitation. After 10 minutes of agitation, Silicone (Byk 361 and Byk 325, obtainable from Byk-Chemie), and Polymeric Wax (Slip-Ayd SL-404, obtainable from Daniel Products) were then added to the composition with continuous agitation for another 20 minutes. The coating composition was filtered using a JM4 filter cartridge.